

ST. LOUIS POST-DEMOCRAT.

TEST FOR YEARS
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SCH BROS.
4 Whitehall.

LIBERMAN & SOW,
Renting and Loans, 28
eachtree St.

2-story 8-room house, all
ences, corner lot on Loyd
home for small sum of

aces of land in Morgan
Madison, Ga., at which
2-story dwelling, 4 tenant
water, orchard, 100 acre pas-
water, school, 100 acre pas-
a splendid stock dairy, and
a sub-divided, 100 acre pas-
are farm, improved, on the
miles from careland. Less
the neighborhood.

ut 3 acres of very produc-
6-room house, 100 acre pas-
spring and springhouse, 100
of Southern railway sta-
of the prettiest locations
One-half cash, balance to

on house, conveniences, lot
avenue, close in. \$2000
lot 100x40 on Hunt
car. This has been on our

40 on Garden street, near
walk and curbing down.
\$2000 on Ira street, near
walk and curbing down.
of 52 feet. Reasonable

on Atlanta real estate at
C. LIBERMAN & SOW,
28 Peachtree street.

REY BROS.
Loan & Renting Agents

one of the very prettiest
Jackson street; elegant
renting house, paved
line near in on north side;
Rent, \$2000. 30 per

cottage with bathroom,
sewer and nice corner lot
neighborhood; cost \$2,500; on
lot far out.

UTRIPLE lot on Capital
Georgia avenue,
the prettiest corner lot
splendid location.
the lot shaded lot on
Decatur; price has been
at a sacrifice.
na St. Phone 32

FORREST ADAIR

ADAIR
and Renting Agent,
Kimball House.

Rent

PRET-Elegant 20-room
modern and near in.
modern Street-8 rooms,
hood, \$2000. 30 per

Street-9 rooms, near
Avenue-8 rooms, close in
and stable, \$2000. 30 per

8-Splendid 8-room house,
ices, stable, etc. \$400.
One-Splendid 6-room
d-1000. 30 per

id-One of the nearest 7-
city, clean and modern,
oulevard-7-room modern
rent-Nice 7-room, modern
ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

R. LYNCH

had 7 Mitchell St.

Foreign and
Vines, Liquors,
and Tobaccos,
and Ammu-
and Garden
eir seasons. A
Variety Store,
city and country
at lowest market
cash.

TICE.

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KINDS FINE

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—PHONE 176.

ELIABLE

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RTFORD

2 FOR

LEMEN.

PRICE.

COLUMBIA.

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umbia saddle. Equi-

able Building.

CRISP SLEEPS AT AMERICUS

Great Georgian Laid To Rest in Oak Grove Cemetery.

10,000 PAY HIM TRIBUTE

Tremendous Gathering at Americus To Receive the Remains.

EULOGY SPOKEN BY GENERAL EVANS

Americus, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Charles Frederick Crisp reached the end of his pilgrimage today. His remains were brought to Americus from his home in Georgia, where he died on October 23. A large number of people gathered at the depot to receive the remains. The body was placed in a casket and carried to the depot. A large number of people gathered at the depot to receive the remains. The body was placed in a casket and carried to the depot. A large number of people gathered at the depot to receive the remains. The body was placed in a casket and carried to the depot.

They laid him in a grave cut in the bosom of the land he loved as home, beside the fresh mound high with flowers and left him at rest in the twilight peace of Oak Grove.

They laid away silently, that great impressive array of 10,000, whose gathering around a single bier was the profoundest tribute that, perhaps, any Georgian ever drew from the people. They laid away silently and tearfully and left him in the infinite peace of the gray Sabbath evening—him who had filled the highest station in the nation and had written his name high in history, yet who was one of them—champion, counselor, friend.

How near to them he was in heart and sympathy to the matchless spectacle at his grave bear testimony. Witness the multitude, countless as an army, young and old, white and black, gray and rosy, bent and straight, that gathered at the spot where they laid him to rest. Witness the silent tears; witness the anguished faces; witness a whole city draped in black; witness the sad tolling of all the city's bells; witness the people who had written his name high in history, yet who was one of them—champion, counselor, friend.

At the depot station on the line large groups of people waited to see the trains pass, if they could not see the face of the dead. It was a dull gray Sabbath with leaden skies. The reverent groups at each succeeding station with the dull background of the gloomy day presented pictures of regretful grief that testified with peculiar force to Crisp's popularity.

At Griffin the military boys were cut, lined up along the track. As the funeral car rolled by the soldiers stood at present arms. At Barnesville this was repeated on a larger scale, the Blues and the gray-coated cadets awaiting the state funeral. Beautiful floral wreaths were handed in by the ladies of the city.

At Macon the depot was crowded with people and here the American delegation of six citizens boarded the train. At Marietta, Port Valley, Montezuma and other points where the Americans were stationed, the people were allowed to view the face of the dead.

But it was at Americus—the home of Crisp—that the grand impressive climax of the journey of 170 miles was reached. Here 10,000 people were gathered on the hill that climbs away from the depot toward the city were crowded with people. The humblest and the greatest citizens were there—none had stayed at home.

Crisp was coming home the last time. Those who had welcomed him home many times in triumph were there now—many a home in Americus was open. Bells toll—all else was silent. With that awed grief that knows no words they received him—the greatest citizen Americus has ever known, greatest in his country's history and greatest in their hearts, for they loved him and he loved them.

ROBERT ADAMSON.

DEPARTURE FROM ATLANTA.

MILITARY ESCORT THE REMAINS FROM CAPITOL TO DEPOT.

Casket Covered With Beautiful Flowers—Honorary Escort of Citizens and Soldiers.

Yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock the remains of Georgia's dead statesman, Judge Charles F. Crisp, were carried to Americus and left the city over the Central railroad. The remains were accompanied by some of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta and of the state. Quite a crowd gathered at the depot in the morning to see for the last time the casket containing the remains of the great man.

Early in the morning, while the city was in the quietude of sleep, the tramp of soldiers could be heard through the streets and detachments of them marched in the direction of the state capitol.

The beautiful hearse, drawn by four white horses, was standing at 6 o'clock in front of the capitol. The march to the depot was begun. Quite a number of citizens followed and in the procession were several local military companies.

The casket containing the body of the dead statesman was placed in the rear of the train. It was so arranged that it was in an elevated position and could be seen from the outside of the car.

Beautiful floral offerings sent by the friends of the family were placed on and piled around the casket. A United States flag made of silk was placed over and

WITH OLD FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Spend Sunday in Town Where Educated.

SPOKE TO TORCH-BEARERS

Great Crowds Call Him From His Sleeper at Midnight.

THOUSANDS GREET HIS CAR AT 2 A. M.

Nominee Will Speak in His Old College This Afternoon and Will Then Leave for Alton.

Jacksonville, Ill., October 25.—All church-going Jacksonville turned out this morning to see Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, and during most of the day the residence of Dr. Hiram K. Jones, where they are stopping, was surrounded by people.

It was in this old educational town, with its wide, well-made streets, its pretty houses, its benevolent and hospitable institutions and all the other appurtenances that mark the refinement of an academic community, that Mr. Bryan spent six years of his childhood. He was educated in the academy and the rest at the Illinois state college. Mrs. Bryan, too, was a pupil at the Jacksonville Female academy and the acquaintance which she made there in her marriage began here. The candidate and his wife naturally anticipated a pleasant day in such familiar environments, and they spent a delightful Sunday meeting old friends and talking with them over their college days.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Bryan did not reach Jacksonville until 2 o'clock this morning, after a run through the night over the Burlington road from Quincy, many people had gathered to see them. To cheer the candidate. Little rest had been allowed the nominee in that fast ride. He was awakened twice, the first time to make a midnight speech, the second time to speak to torch-bearers and shouters at Bluffs, and again at Mount Sterling, where neither the lateness of the hour nor the fact that it was Sunday could stay the enthusiasm of the Bryanites.

The Jacksonville people who awaited the arrival of their former townsman were disappointed. Mr. Bryan remained in his berth and did not leave the train until nearly 8 o'clock this morning. With Mrs. Bryan he went to the hotel. Mr. Jones and later in the forenoon attended divine service at the State street Presbyterian church, where the pastor, Rev. A. B. Moore, preached a sermon that had nothing in it about silver or gold. The church was crowded to the doors.

Four houses of worship, including that attended by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, occupied the four corners of the streets, and the congregations of all of these were dismissed within a few minutes of each other, so that with the five hundred or more people who had been waiting outside for the two most interesting persons in Jacksonville, the church was surrounded by quite a large assemblage as the candidate and his wife hurriedly made their way to a waiting carriage and were driven back to the residence of their host.

Mr. Bryan slept part of the afternoon, and the rest of his spare time was devoted to receiving old friends. When he went out at dusk, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, to take tea with Mr. F. Dunbar, a Jacksonville banker, with whom he had been associated for many years while a resident here. Dr. Jones's house was the center of interest for several hundred people, many of them old friends who had waited patiently for a long time to see the democratic nominee.

Tomorrow morning Mr. Bryan will visit the State college and the normal school, the students there about the time when he was an undergraduate. In the afternoon he will make a speech in the public enclosure known as the square, and at 5 o'clock will leave on his special train for Alton. Many farmers drove into town to receive old friends and to see the expected excursionists to augment the Jacksonville people who want to hear Mr. Bryan, one of the biggest crowds that ever gathered in this town. The people will attend the political meeting in honor of the democratic candidate.

RETURNS MAY BE VERY SLOW.

ELECTION NEWS MAY NOT BE IN FOR TWO DAYS.

Closeness in Some States With the Long Ticket Is Apt to Cause Delay.

Washington, October 25.—The presidential election of Tuesday, November 3d, next, will be held under conditions which have never before prevailed and which render the official count a matter of difficulty and unusual delay.

Since the last presidential contest almost every state which has voted has rendered the Australian ballot system by state enactment prescribed some form of secret ballot, either based on the Australian plan or closely resembling it. The only exceptions are Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. In the first three states named the new count is by three ballots and the election machinery is in the hands of the state authorities. In South Carolina there is what is called a "reform ballot." In nearly all the other states blanket ballots will be cast and in many of them the count will be complicated by the fact that state, legislative and county nominations are all printed on the same ballot with the names of presidential electors.

Connecticut has an envelope system, and New Jersey prints each party ticket upon a separate ballot.

Should the election be in any way close it is therefore quite possible that it may be twenty-four hours or even forty-eight hours after the polls are closed before the result is known with absolute certainty. The states like Nebraska, where, according to conservative opinion, there may not be a margin of 5,000 votes either way, it will be impossible to arrive at a final judgment until the count of the returns is complete.

Some idea of the general trend of votes in Ohio can probably be obtained from the result of the count in the counties of Hamilton and Cleveland are respectfully situated, and these results will probably be known comparatively early. The result of the vote in the counties of Hamilton and Cleveland are respectfully situated, and these results will probably be known comparatively early. The result of the vote in the counties of Hamilton and Cleveland are respectfully situated, and these results will probably be known comparatively early.

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WILL TAKE MIRACLE

Bryan's Election Now Appears To Be An Assured Fact.

PARTY LEADERS SANGUINE

Poll of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

GANNON, OF OHIO, CLAIMS THAT STATE

Lamson, Chicago's Great Grain Man, Drops McKinley and Plants Himself With Democracy.

Chicago, October 25.—(Special.)—Reports received within the last forty-eight hours from scores of points in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The following states will elect legislatures: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (seven vacancies), Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (part), North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT PARADE

But Will Line Up on Chicago Streets and Cheer for Bryan.

Chicago, October 25.—(Special.)—The local democratic organizations, as a result of the showing made by republican polls are absolutely worthless except for purposes of comparison. At the lowest estimate, the republican majority is 100,000 votes. It is not surprising Mr. Campbell if it goes much higher.

Indiana has been practically abandoned by the republicans. Ex-Governor Flower, who has recently completed a tour of the state, sadly informed Mr. Hanna that the state was lost to the republicans and that Mr. Bryan's triumph was only a question of time.

Too Great To Be Overcome.

The republican managers do not conceal the intention of purchasing the floating vote, but the assured majority of the democratic party is too great to be overcome by the "blocks of five" system or any other method that politicians can devise or a corruption fund execute.

In Iowa twelve hundred precincts show a gain of thirty-three to the precinct, which is a large gain. The republican managers are looking by thousands to the standard of free silver. It is significant that the percentage of changes from Harrison to Bryan maintain the same ratio as indicated in the Chicago Record's test ballot.

FOUR THOUSAND BAGS COTTON

BIG FIRE IN GALVESTON, TEX., DESTROYS THE STAPLE.

Insurance Companies Estimate the Loss, After Deducting Salvage, at \$140,000.

Galveston, Tex., October 25.—(Special.)—Early this morning the large two-story building owned by W. F. Ladd & Co., corner Market and Thirtieth streets, and used by the Ladd & Co. cotton warehouse, was consumed by fire.

It contained 4,000 bales of cotton, the largest quantity ever stored in the following parties: Lamson & Flint, loss \$19,500; Focke, Wilkens & Lane, loss \$35,000; Gust, Hays & Co., loss \$20,000; Skinner & Sons, loss \$10,000.

The building was insured for \$50,000. Total loss on building and cotton will approach \$140,000. The loss on the cotton is estimated at \$100,000. Fully 75 per cent of the cotton is a total loss.

Deducting salvage, the insurance companies estimate the total loss at \$140,000. John Carpenter, of hose company No. 1, was seriously injured by the falling of the north wall and was rescued with much difficulty and sent to his home for medical treatment.

The falling of the east wall knocked an adjoining building off its foundation. It did no other damage. Origin of the fire unknown.

EVERY STORE IN LADONIA BURNS

Fire Wipes Away All Business Houses in a Texas Town.

Dallas, Tex., October 25.—Passengers on the Galveston and Houston railroad reported about twenty business houses destroyed by fire at Ladonia, Tex., this morning.

One half the district was burned about three weeks ago and today's fire leaves the town without a store.

Dallas, October 25.—From passengers who passed through Ladonia this evening and arrived in Dallas tonight it is learned that the fire was of incendiary origin and started about 4 o'clock this morning. Every building on the east side of the public square, good two and three-story brick structures and occupied by firms carrying large stocks of goods, was destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin and started about 4 o'clock this morning.

A general estimate of the property loss places it at approximately \$100,000. The passengers bringing the news could not furnish a list of the sufferers. They said that a citizen of Ladonia came to Dallas on the train arriving here at 9 o'clock tonight, to report about the destruction of the town. A view to procuring the services of two of the best Dallas detectives to ferret out the incendiaries who started the fire of ten days ago and that of this morning.

In the first fire two women and a boy were burned to death. The police of Ladonia says the fire undoubtedly is sequel to the presidential elections of a few weeks ago, in which the liquor sellers won. The prohibitionists were so incensed at the success of the establishment of liquor traffic in the town that the most extreme of the prohibition women publicly cajoled and threatened the men to burn the town. Threats were made to burn every saloon and every store in the town. A very superficial and circumstantial evidence to satisfy the liquor men and their supporters that the fire was not without purpose and a great investigation.

Lumber Yards on Fire.

Saginaw, Mich., October 25.—The Central Lumber Company's yards at Milwaukee caught this evening a fire and 100,000 feet of lumber and several miles are threatened. The town is six miles from this city and telephone communication is interrupted.

IS NOW THOUGHT HE SUICIDED.

Hamlin Andrus Believed To Have Killed Himself With a Bomb.

Yonkers, N. Y., October 25.—The Yonkers police are inclined to the belief that Hamilton J. Andrus committed suicide.

The body of the man was blown off and that there is a fragment of pine board about two feet long with a portion of the bone and skull in it. The police are in the possession of Police Captain Mangin. Indicate that Mr. Andrus had the bomb in his hand when it exploded.

MAN IN MISSOURI COMMITTS AN ASSAULT AND IS CAUGHT.

De Soto, Mo., October 25.—The ten-year-old daughter of Frank E. Settle, a farmer, was waylaid and outraged Friday when returning home from school by Barney Courtney. A posse led by a constable from De Soto on the train and Courtney was captured.

It was only a few moments until the constable of the prisoner, and a courier arrived from the scene. The news that Courtney was tied to a tree, severely whipped and otherwise mutilated and turned loose.

DIDN'T OBEY ORDERS

Engineer's Disobedience Results in Death and Injuries.

NINE PEOPLE KILLED QUICKLY

Twenty Persons Injured and Eight Will Die.

MAY BE TWO MORE DEAD IN THE WRECK

Accommodation Train and an Excursion Train Crash Together Near Meramec, Mo.

St. Louis, October 25.—A head-end collision occurred on the St. Louis and San Francisco railway near Meramec Highlands at 10 o'clock this morning, by which nine people were killed and a score injured. The scene of the wreck is thirteen miles west of this city.

The Valley Park accommodation train, going east very fast, on a down grade, came in collision with the second section of a westbound excursion train going to St. James, Mo., and carrying 24 Grand Army of the Republic men and their families. The impact demolished both engines and wrecked or derailed all the cars.

The first news of the wreck reached union station and a relief train carrying physicians and nurses was en route during the afternoon, and it is believed that at least two more are beneath the wreck. Of the twenty injured, eight are likely to die.

List of the Killed.

Following is a list of the dead:

CHARLES HOHL, engineer accommodation train, St. Louis.

CONRAD KUNZE, excursionist, St. Louis.

CHARLES NOBLES, excursionist, St. Louis.

W. C. STROMBERG, excursionist, St. Louis.

FRANK HASTER, locomotive fireman, St. Louis.

J. C. BLEVINS, passenger on accommodation train, Beckville, Mo.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, excursionist, St. Louis.

BERNARD McKENNA, St. Louis, in charge of refreshment car.

MARY McKENNA, aged fourteen, assisting her father.

Those Fatally Injured.

The injuries of the following are thought to be fatal: All are residents of St. Louis.

Engineer Dryden, of the excursion train; Henry Osgood, conductor excursion train; George Wolf, conductor accommodation train; Charles R. Milens, Mrs. Peter Hall, Frank Garrity, J. E. Triplet and Frederick Lenz.

There were ten passengers in the two cars of the accommodation train. The front car of the excursion was the commissary car, filled with refreshments. A number of passengers, mostly young men, were grouped around the temporary cooking, drinking and chatting. This and the next car were completely abandoned.

The cause of the collision was the failure of the accommodation train to stop at a signal. The train was going to St. James, Mo., to assist in the dedication of a home for the aged widows of veterans.

It is known that Engineer Dryden had orders to wait at Windsor siding, near St. James, Mo., to assist in the dedication of a home for the aged widows of veterans.

BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Thomas Haines's Home Destroyed With His Child in It.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 25.—(Special.)—Fire broke out in the home of Thomas Haines, a laborer, near this city today, and the building was destroyed and an infant child was burned to death.

Haines lost everything in his home and his wife narrowly escaped being burned to death in attempting to rescue her baby from the building.

KILLED WITH BUTCHER KNIFE.

NEGRO MAN HACKS A NEGRO WOMAN TO PIECES.

George Pierce Decays a Negro Woman from Her Home and Takes Her Life Brutally.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 25.—(Special.)—A brutal murder occurred this morning at Daisy, a mining village near this city. A negro named George Pierce decaying a white woman from her home and took her life brutally.

It was one of the most dastardly crimes committed in this county for years. It is stated that the monster actually thrust his hand into one of the gaping wounds and squeezed the blood from the dying woman's neck. Jealousy was the instigating cause. The officers are hot on his trail and he will be surely caught.

BANDITS HOLD UP MAIL COACHES

Pouches Are Rifled and the Stage Horses Are Ridden Away.

Albuquerque, N. M., October 25.—Information reached this city last night that both the White Oak and San Antonio mail coaches had been robbed by the Occurra mountains as feared.

The mail pouches were rifled, the stage horses were stolen and the driver had to walk to the nearest station.

The thieves overhauled \$2,000 in silver in their hurry. The thieves were very cold and mailed those who held to the sides of the coach several weeks ago.

LOST HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Boat Capsizes on a Lake Near Denver With Seven People.

Denver, Col., October 25.—Andrew J. Stupe, a grocer of this city, accompanied by his wife and five children, was on a boat on the lake near Denver. The boat capsized and all seven people were killed.

The boat was carrying a large quantity of goods and the crew were unable to save them. The bodies of the victims were recovered and the cause of the accident is being investigated.

VIEWING OUR BATTLE

Germany Throws Strong Glasses on Our Political Struggle.

JOURNALS ARE DISCUSSING IT

Republicans Declared To Be Enemies of Germans in America.

BRUZWITZ'S PUNISHMENT WILL DO GOOD

Officers in the Army Will Have to Abandon Cruel Treatment of Civilians.

Berlin, October 25.—The progress of the presidential election campaign in the United States is viewed here with a keen interest, though more from a financial point of view than with any idea of contrasting the social positions occupied by the candidates.

It is difficult, however, to get as yet even from the leading newspapers which devote columns of space to the subject, an intelligent appreciation of the situation. Voluntary contributions to the cause of the struggle in which so many millions of their countrymen are interested, but few of the newspapers here follow an intelligent line of argument in discussing the question which the campaign comprehends.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes an article, notable from among the others, in which it embodies the general German opinion of the situation. In the course of the editorial the paper says it is a rare thing in the political history of the United States that the democrats of the old school stand solidly together, shoulder to shoulder, with their old republican opponents to fight against the so-called candidates of the democratic party. Mr. Bryan, and it is still more surprising to old observers of political campaigns to see the democrats of the eastern states standing up for McKinley, despite the fact that he is the apostle of the doctrine of a high protective tariff, which they have consistently opposed for years.

The New York Herald's Zeitung, in regard to the platform upon which Mr. Bryan is making his campaign, presents an argument that the tariff especially inspires Mr. Bryan and his followers who, the paper says, simply "believe that the tariff is the cause of the evils which the people belong to the victors."

The article concludes by saying that neither the victory of McKinley nor the success of Bryan will ultimately affect the economic movement in the United States, which depends upon causes far beyond the struggle which is now taking place between the great political parties of America. They may be true, but the Vossische ventures nothing in saying so. The paper also ridicules the rumors which have been current in the columns of the English newspapers, furnished by their biased American correspondents, and which have been reproduced here, that the situation in the United States is such at the present time that a very narrow issue could involve civil war, and says that the Germans, comprising a considerable part of the American population, will not accept the result of the election without the slightest dream of revolt against the voice of the majority as expressed by the suffrages of the people.

The Kreuz Zeitung is rather inclined to support Bryan against the "sound money" men and denies that his speeches can be construed as a declaration of rebellion. His opponents have alleged, the paper, however, condemns the Bryanite suggestions favoring repeal of the civil service reform enactments of Congress and concludes by saying that the German electors in the United States seem to be again desirous to distinguish themselves as "the friends of their enemies" in the election which when they hold the stirrup for the republicans to mount.

Officers Are British.
The cowardly act of Lieutenant Bruwitz in murdering an unarmed man, who was condemned to four years' imprisonment and dismissal from the army, instead of being sentenced to death, as he should have been, is still the theme of general discussion and is likely to lead to a general abolition of the swashbuckling practices which are so frequently resorted to, and consequently to a better feeling of public security, than these aristocratic butchers, in the name of the military of the empire, are about to inaugurate since the downfall of the Goltz, Rouzevitz, many incidents of a character similar to that of his dastardly deed at Sielien, at Karlsruhe have been brought to light, showing the extent to which the uniform of the Kaiser's army is being disgraced by officers upon whom the people have the effect of turning their heads. Among the recently revealed cases of brutality on the part of officers there comes to the front the murder of a private named Karl Bauer, attached to the garrison at Reidingen, Wurtemberg.

An officer, whose name is not public, presumably because of its strength, and the influence behind him, took a dislike to Bauer and for some trivial offense caused him to be stripped and scrubbed until he was almost flayed, placed of the victim's skin hanging from his body. After this treatment Bauer was rolled up in a large piece of carpet and thrashed with heavy sticks. He was then released and sent to his quarters in the barracks. Crushed with humiliation and racked with pain, Bauer tried to commit suicide, whereupon the lieutenant who had caused him to be punished went to him and beat him with the flat of his sword until he cried like a child. The wretched man was then left alone and a second time attempted suicide. He fired a shot at his head, but being almost exhausted from the effects of his brutal treatment he only succeeded in grazing his temple. He then put the muzzle of his pistol in his mouth and fired again, the second shot crashing through the roof of his mouth. In a dying condition he lay on the ground for several hours, expiring finally from loss of blood. The military court at Reidingen took cognizance of the man's death and rendered a verdict of guilty, but rendered a verdict of suicide, ignoring the cause which drove the poor fellow to kill himself.

The new emigration bill which the government has proposed for submission to the reichstag at the next session of that body, which will begin on November 8, differs from the previous measure mainly in laying the restrictions against emigration to other parts than German colonies. It is reported that a new ring is in progress of formation, whose membership will consist of 400 German sugar manufacturers. This organization proposes to establish a central point for the sale of the products of German sugar manufacturers, and negotiations are in progress with a view of connecting the organization with the Australian sugar trusts. The Froelingshain Zeitung, in an article announcing the proposed formation of this ring, characterizes the scheme as a gross outrage, having for its object the exploitation of consumers in an attempt to cement an oppressive German sugar monopoly. The scheme, the Zeitung says, must be suppressed at all hazards.

Dreihund Said To Be No Alliance.
The Bismarckian newspaper organs, in their comments upon the marriage of the

ARE GOOD CITIZENS

Eight Englishmen Are Granted Their Naturalization Papers.

SIX ANNOUNCE FOR BRYAN

Miners To Meet at Birmingham Next Friday—Other News of Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., October 25.—(Special.) Fifteen subjects of Queen Victoria came into the city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of securing their final papers of citizenship. Eight of them were successful in getting papers which entitled them to all the privileges and protection to be found under Uncle Sam's strong arm. The other seven men failed to get the final papers on account of leaving the final proofs at home. Of the eight who had renounced the queen six will vote for Bryan and Sewall next month. The men came from the mining towns of Brookside, Carle and Blossburg and before the end of the month the others will be in.

Miners To Meet.
A meeting of miners of the state has been called for next Friday in Birmingham for the purpose of considering the laws which will be introduced at the next session of the legislature for the benefit of miners. The basis of representation will be one vote for every 100 miners and mine laborers and majority fraction thereof.

An assessment of 10 cents per man of all miners employed in the state of Alabama to defray all expenses in having the bills introduced and worked for in the legislature. The laws drafted by the miners were mentioned in The Constitution some weeks since.

Failed to Indorse.
Negroes of Birmingham held another mass meeting Friday night for the purpose of indorsing a congressional candidate. A red-hot note had been sent to the effect that the meeting would be held at 8 o'clock next morning, when the meeting broke up and the candidate was indorsed.

An effort was made to get the negroes to indorse Dr. G. B. Crowe and a counter motion was made to indorse Dr. Lawson, the gold standard democratic candidate.

BIG IRON WILL GO TO ENGLAND

Ten Thousand Tons To Be Exported by the Way of Brunswick.

Birmingham, Ala., October 25.—(Special.) The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company sold last week 10,000 tons of pig iron in good round orders, of which 4,000 tons were bought by parties in England and will be exported via Brunswick, Ga. A large number of representative citizens, both gentlemen and ladies, were present at the depot. Several beautiful forms of foreign automobiles were on display. Captain J. W. Howard, Lieutenants Goodwin and Swartz and Adjutant P. M. Stafford accompanied the remains to England.

PROTEST AGAINST RAINES LAW.

New York Prohibitionists Have a Large Meeting Yesterday.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 26, 1896.

Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire.
It is interesting at this time to inquire what McKinley stands for in this campaign, especially since we are told that dozens of men in this neighborhood who once claimed to be democrats have about made up their minds to support him. As the information is given with a straight face, we presume it is best to treat it seriously, though that is a difficult thing to do—the more so when we are likewise informed that some of these supply-minded converts were once democrats.

What, therefore, does McKinley (interpreted by Hanna) stand for at this time? In finance, he stands for all that Cleveland does. He will maintain the gold standard intact even if he has to sacrifice the substance of the people to accomplish that end.

He will rob the people by means of bond issues ("to preserve the honor and credit of the nation") just as Cleveland has. His administration will be even more completely under the control of the banks and the money power than Cleveland's has been.

He will be in favor of retiring the greenbacks and treasury notes by means of bond issues, to the sole end that the currency of the country may be placed in control of comparatively a few corporations. That is to say, he will reinstate the vicious system which the democratic party, under Jackson, sought to destroy.

All these things Cleveland is for, and a part of them he has secured. Has the country prospered? Has the gold standard given the people prosperity? On the contrary, it has made a thousand idle men where there was one before. Has it opened the mills to labor? On the other hand, it has closed more than two-thirds of all that were in operation in 1892. Has it helped business? It has strewn the country with commercial and financial wrecks; and the work goes on as usual.

This is McKinley's pure and simple. His election will not put a dollar of money in circulation nor give employment to one idle workman. We shall simply have a repetition (as far as such a thing is possible) of the business horrors of Cleveland's administration.

If there is any person in all this land who wants to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire by putting McKinley in the place of Cleveland, it is hardly possible to reach him with any argument; but it does seem to me that he should be able to smell the brimstone.

The Fight in Illinois.

One of the most remarkable campaigns which this country has ever known is rapidly drawing to a close. Only a few more days of the great conflict between the two opposing parties remain, after which the voice of the American people will be heard on the issues pending.

In a measure the entire country has been a field of battle. Speeches on both sides of the money question have been made in every state in the union and there is scarcely a village or county seat which has not felt the ardor of conflict. It has been a struggle in which the masses have been more deeply concerned than ever before. Scarcely a foot of ground has been conceded either on one side or the other. Even the south, which is solid for free coinage, has been invaded by gold missionaries who have preached their repugnant doctrines with great earnestness in this section, while the sturdy old New England has listened with rapt enthusiasm to the eloquent pleas of free coinage orators.

But while the entire country has been involved in this great political drama the interest of the campaign now centers upon the state of Illinois. For the next few days a desperate battle will be fought in that state and neither side will surrender until the last voter has cast his ballot at the polls.

The republicans of Illinois, although they have little to say in regard to the matter, are satisfied of the fact that outside of Cook county, the state is largely democratic. It is estimated that Bryan will receive at least 40,000 more votes than McKinley in Illinois, not including the vote of Cook county. The only hope of success, therefore, which the republicans can possibly entertain lies in their ability to carry Chicago by a large enough vote to offset Bryan's majority in the state. As it happens,

however, the vote of Chicago is gravely in dispute and before the republicans succeed in capturing that metropolis they will have to remove a serious democratic obstacle. That obstacle is nothing more nor less than what seems to be at present a decided majority of Chicago's voting population.

From the present outlook Bryan is ahead of his opponent. If he holds his own between now and the day of election Illinois will be found in the democratic column.

Kentucky Safe for Bryan.
Notwithstanding the boostings of republican leaders with respect to the vote of Kentucky in the coming election the old Bluegrass State will be found in the democratic column by a rousing majority next week.

The views of Secretary Carlisle on the money question have already been condemned by the democracy of his own state, and it now remains for the people of Kentucky to further emphasize their repudiation of the once superb leader by recording their stalwart protest against the single gold standard.

That such will be the result of the election next week there seems to be little doubt at present. A thorough canvass of the state has disclosed the fact that large numbers of republicans will vote with the democrats this year and that Bryan's majority in the state will be no less than 30,000. Chairman Somers, of the state democratic committee, is strongly of this opinion, and furthermore declares that no amount of republican boodle can change the result.

The Springfield Republican, which is one of the fairest goldbug organs in the country, makes no offensive boast in regard to Kentucky, but thus alludes to the state as one of the battle grounds of the campaign:

Kentucky is one of the few American commonwealths that appeal to the imagination. Its history is gilded with the fires of romance. Its settlement is a story of savage Indian warfare, and from the day when Boone first crossed the Alleghenies it has been a borderland of strife. The birthplace of Lincoln, the breeding ground of the stalwart men who cast back the British at New Orleans, and who penetrated like a wedge into the country of the Great Republic, it was the first to feel the shock of civil war, the home of Clay and always the producer of able statesmen, Kentucky is found true to its traditions in furnishing one of the fiercest battle grounds of the present political contest.

The fact that General Buckner hails from Kentucky will have no tendency whatever to divide the democratic vote. His following in the state is extremely small, and is made up exclusively of those disgraced democrats who would otherwise vote for McKinley. From present indications Kentucky is not only safe but sure by a good majority.

Powderly Three Years Ago.

A prominent citizen of LaGrange sends us a copy of The Congressional Record of September, 1893, in which is printed the full text of a letter written to Terence V. Powderly to President Cleveland. The letter is dated at Scranton, Pa., August 28, 1893, and is addressed to President Cleveland. At that time Powderly represented the organized labor of the country, and his letter is one of the strongest documents that were brought out at that time in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

This letter is more interesting now than it was then by reason of the fact that this man Powderly, who ceased to sympathize with organized labor the moment that his successor in office was elected, is now an advocate of the gold standard!

The letter, as we have said, is addressed to the president of the United States, Grover Cleveland. It calls attention to the fact that one year previous to the date of the letter Mr. Cleveland was elected by the people on a platform which declared for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and for the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or change for mintage; and that this declaration made it an easy matter for a republican, one not a democrat, to vote for Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Powderly goes on to show that the republicans and the populists were not unfavorable to the free coinage of silver, and from this point on to the close of his letter he makes as able a plea on behalf of labor for the free coinage of silver as we remember to have seen.

In dealing with Cleveland's manipulation of weak or corrupt congressmen by bribing them with official patronage, he does not mince his words. He reviews, with great strength and clearness, the situation as it existed when his letter was written, and the events that led up to it. He calls Mr. Cleveland's attention to the fact that although his message of August 5th urges the repeal of the Sherman law, that document is "as silent as the tomb" on the most vital of all questions—what shall be the currency of the future?

But Mr. Powderly is now for the gold standard. How was the change brought about? Mr. Powderly knows, but will he make a clean breast of all the facts and arguments that led him to change his views?

But even in regard to such a sudden and mysterious change his letter is interesting. In that document he says that a majority of the members of the congress that Mr. Cleveland had just called in extra session had expressed themselves in favor of the free coinage of silver.

"But on assembling at Washington, they were confronted with an argument more powerful than the wishes of constituents or the voice of principle." If that was the secret of the changed and changing attitude of so many congressmen and there is no possible doubt of it, no escape from the inevitable conclusion—is it not fair to presume that Mr. Powderly, since his letter was written three years ago, has been confronted by an argument as potent as that which caused "the elect of the people" to close their ears to "the voice of principle."

There is no doubt whatever as to how Mr. Powderly stood on the silver question in 1893. He makes this declaration: "Perdition zeal may smother, a prejudiced party press may misrepresent the views of the industrial element of the nation, but that they stand overwhelmingly for the free coinage of silver

and opposed to the single standard of gold is true."

This was true in 1893 and is just as true in 1896, but Mr. Powderly now declares that he is for the single standard of gold. How many votes will his declaration carry?

In the course of his letter to Mr. Cleveland, which, as we have said, is a very able document, he calls the president to task because he and his secretary of the treasury have sought the advice and counsel of "the representatives of the banking fraternity of the United States and the world." And to the end that there may be no mistake as to how Mr. Powderly stood, or why his letter was written, he says:

"This letter is addressed to you in the hope that you will declare to the country that the will of the people as registered last November at the ballot box shall not be set aside; that federal patronage will not constitute a menace to the best interests of the masses; and that you will recommend to congress to restore silver to its time-honored place in the coinage of the nation."

Having in one way or another secured control of the views of Mr. Powderly, Mark Hanna is now undertaking to control and coerce the vote of labor wherever it is known to be a factor in the result. The Constitution believes that a very sad surprise is waiting for Hanna at the end of the road. It is of the opinion that in this election the labor vote can neither be coerced nor controlled. If matters should turn out differently, then the final result will be a very sad surprise for labor and for those who depend on the products of their labor.

Single Standard Orators.

The Denver Times in a recent editorial deals at some length with the personal features of the campaign, and undertakes to expose the record of each leader engaged in upholding the single gold standard.

On the list made out by The Denver Times is the name of Herr Most, the avowed anarchist, who believes in revolution and who is supporting Major McKinley because his election means continued suffering. It is only in a discredited soil that anarchy can prosper.

Next to Herr Most come Robert G. Ingersoll, the arch-infidel, who believes that the motto "In God we trust" should be eliminated from our American coins.

Edward Lauterbach, who declares that if Bryan is elected "we will not accept the decision," Dr. Chumney M. Dewey, who has nothing in common with the poor man and who is the legal adviser of the Vanderbilts; Mark Hanna, the millionaire campaign manager, who is hated by the laboring men of the country and whose record is one of heartless oppression; John G. Carlisle, who was for silver until he met "the blighting sisters of Wall street"; General John M. Palmer, who has changed his political color every two years since the war and is now a stool pigeon for the single gold standard; John J. Ingalls, who advocated free coinage for years but who is now paid to denounce it; E. Ellery Anderson, who believes that laboring men who fight for their rights should be shot, and Terence V. Powderly, the reason for whose change can only be surmised—these are some of the leading advocates who are now upholding the single gold standard.

No intelligent voter can read this list without feeling that his duty in the campaign is to oppose these mercenary advocates and to plant himself on the side of patriotism and equality.

The Farmer's Argument.

This is said to be "the very latest" on the money question: A gold standard man was telling a Polk county farmer the other day what he should do at the approaching election:

"You know what I should do for my best interest?" said the farmer. "You never did a day's work on the farm in your life." "What do you mean?" "No, I never worked on a farm," the townsman replied, "but I work my head."

"So does a woodpecker," quickly replied the farmer. "And you never heard tell of one leaving the country?"

The goldbug was carried home between two chips.

Notes From Billville.

We have a steady rain here which is falling on the just and on the unjust; but mostly on the latter, as it hasn't got time enough to go around locating the just.

Bryan stock leads the market in Billville. We feel that we'll make a shirt and a pair of shoes out of this election yet.

There are three women candidates for sheriff of Billville, but one of them will probably come down as it has leaked out that she has had a husband and a pair of shoes out of this election yet.

We've put up another shirt on Bryan's election; but what's bothering us now is how are we going to get out to vote?

We're a little short on wood this winter, but most of our family are red-headed.

F. L. S.

Their Duty to Bryan.

From The Jonesboro Enterprise.
All honest and sensible populists know that it is as much their duty to vote for Mr. Bryan as it is that of the democrats.

He is the nominee of their party as well as of the democratic party, and it certainly would not fall to be plain that they should give him their loyal and earnest support.

He represents a policy which is dear to them, and he is opposed by a representative of doctrines which are strongly antagonistic to their views. We believe they will disregard the sinister and selfish counsel of that faction of political agitators who are attempting to incite opposition, and that Mr. Bryan's forces in the approaching contest will include all of the true populists and all of the true democrats. With this mighty concentration of strength victory will be easily won.

It Will Fill the Bill.

From The Conyers Weekly.
It is not long now until the evening of the 3d of November, when people for hundreds of miles around will flock to Atlanta for the purpose of spending the night reading The Constitution's election bulletin.

The Constitution will possibly excel all its former efforts in this line and give the eager watchers an unusual treat. Much is always expected of The Constitution, and it is a way of never disappointing its thousands of friends.

Bryan the Only Hope.
From The Albany Herald.
The Albany Herald, in a time of profound peace and when all the natural conditions of the country have been favorable to prosperity, has added a debt of \$200,000 upon the taxpayers for the purpose of arbitrarily maintaining the gold standard in the interest of the classes against the common people.

Macos News: Never was there a man more loyal to his people and there have been few men so dearly beloved and trusted by those who knew him best. But the loss caused by his death is of more than state importance.

Albany Herald: He was a man of the people, and there was genuine grief in many a humble home yesterday on account of his death.

Conyers Weekly: This death comes near being a national calamity.

McDuffie Journal: He was a great and good man, whose death is a public calamity.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Cold Weather Song.
Col' win' a-blowin' fun de north en de sou'!

What you gwine ter do?
What you gwine ter do?
Tater's mighty hot en sweet, en gwine ter yo' mouf;

What you gwine ter do, believer?
De Lawd sen' col'!

Fer ter tris up yo' soul:
Kase you make a mighty growlin' when you heah de thunder roll;
But de light shine bright
En de table set in white;

So, what you gwine ter do, believer?
Col' win' a-blowin' fun de eas' en de wes'!

What you gwine ter do?
Oh, what you gwine ter do?
Does you love religion, or a 'possum supper?

What you gwine ter do, believer?
De Lawd sen' col'!

Fer ter tris up yo' soul:
But you tarigate de summer when you heah de thunder roll;
But de lamp down trim,
En you reach de 'possum limb;

So, what you gwine ter do, believer?
Two circuses will strike Georgia during the election season. Mr. Hanna is not managing either, but it is understood he has a very large and burdensome elephant on his hands, and his canvas doesn't cover it. He is paying people to see his show.

A state exchange observes that there hasn't been enough rain to keep the moonshine still going.

What you gwine want with rain? We were under the impression they were giving us the straight article!

Goes Him One Better.

Save you the state O candidate!
Let us have your portion by;
From Deed to downward go your gait:
The earth will do for me!

They have named a good many girl babies after Hanna, but still he isn't happy. Mrs. Colquitt can't vote.

Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt is on a visit to Georgia. During her absence in Washington her friends have kept pace with her brilliant work in the magazines and leading publications of the country, where her name has frequently appeared. Mrs. Colquitt has a very large circle of friends in Atlanta. She is one of the most gifted women of Georgia, and has done work in both peace and prose which has received national recognition.

Life in a Nutshell.

Dis life is mighty like a dream—
De good things go so quick!
A 'possum squeal of a stream.
An' you can't swim a lick!

There is the tragedy of a life in this paragraph about the late George Du Maurier: "Ever since he lost the sight of one eye in 1857, the great friend of Du Maurier's life was blindness. He would describe with haunting horror the darkness which he had entered, and state into the darkness and wonder if it was only the blackness of night, or the darkness that has no dawn."

The only wonder is that he was able to accomplish anything, with that black horror haunting him.

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This is said to be "the very latest" on the money question: A gold standard man was telling a Polk county farmer the other day what he should do at the approaching election:

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CONSIDER THE PARTY.

A SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL BEARING ON THE SENATORSHIP.

The Augusta Morning News Sounds a Word of Warning Concerning the Situation in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., October 25—(Special.)—The Augusta Morning News will have the following as its leading editorial for Monday's issue under the heading:

THE PARTY MUST BE CONSIDERED.
"The legislature will assemble on Wednesday."

"One of the most important duties of the legislature will be the election of a United States senator."

"The unexpected and untimely death of Judge Crisp will precipitate a contest where, had Providence not interfered, the democratic vote of both houses would have been cast unanimously for the man whose superb campaign would have rendered the action of the legislature, had he lived, but a formal ratification of the verdict of the people."

"In the election of a senator many things are to be considered, and one of the most important of all is the welfare of the state. The state has kept in democratic hands, and by which both branches of the legislature have been given over to democratic majorities of proportions which are unprecedented since the division of the white vote of the state. Every democratic member of the legislature and every democratic official is therefore charged with the duty to the state to be faithful to the state with a duty to the party, and both of these things should be considered in the choice of a senator."

"Under ordinary circumstances it would be most natural for Governor Atkinson to offer for the senatorship. He is a man of great ability, and it is a compliment to him that his name has been mentioned in this connection. He has made a good governor and he would make a good senator, and it is to be regretted that he is now confronted with a situation which would render his candidacy deplorable to the interests and the welfare of the party. He will probably be urged to make the race, but before making up his mind to do so, we are confident that he will give the matter serious consideration, and we believe he will keep fully in view his obligation and his duty to the great party which has twice honored him with the governorship."

"We cannot in justice to it precipitate another gubernatorial campaign on the state at this time. Nothing could be worse for the party—nothing more unsatisfactory to the people."

"The state has just gone through a bitter campaign and the party is not now in proper shape to stand the strain of another. The recent state election has arisen since the recent state election by which it is now apparent that, should the party be now forced to make another nomination for governor, its choice would be confronted with the combined opposition of both the republicans and the populists, a condition which did not prevail in the recent state election."

"The wounds of the last campaign have not healed, and they will not for some time, and it would be in the nature of an invitation to trouble to open the scars of the recent fight and precipitate another contest in Georgia."

"In the recent election every county elected its officers, and in this way a full vote was brought out and the party became the beneficiary. Now it would be different, for there would be but one issue, and every anti-democratic element in the state would combine against the party to vitiate the good effect of its recent splendid victory. It would threaten the organization of the party in every county in the state and would insure most determined and dangerous opposition all along the line two years hence. It would pave the way for unnecessary disturbance."

"Governor Atkinson is now in a position identical with that occupied by the great man from whom death alone has withheld the bestowal of the senatorship and who, when speaker of the national house, refused to accept an appointment to the senate because his party colleagues begged him not to do so, as it would seriously threaten the efficacy of the democratic organization of the house. It was the ambition of Crisp's life to be senator, and when on the death of Senator Colquitt, Governor Northen, unsolicited, tendered him the appointment, he sacrificed his personal ambition on the altar of his devotion to party, giving evidence not only of his unselfishness but of his patriotic loyalty."

"Governor Atkinson will not do less now, with two full years of the governorship before him, than Crisp did then with the senatorship in his hands!"

Says The Bulloch County Times: "Colonel S. L. Moore went up to Atlanta this morning, with the intention of spending ten days looking after his candidacy for the position of solicitor of this circuit. Colonel Moore has strong opposition for the place, but he also has good endorsements, and his friends hope that he will be successful."

In Its Dupont correspondence, The Griffin News says:

"We would like to see the legislature give some credit before supper, but after supper we will be thoroughly competent in every way."

The Murray News says that Hon. A. P. Mullinax, the newly elected member of the legislature from Pickens county, is a progressive, energetic citizen, and will make a good representative.

The Walker County Messenger has this legislative paragraph: "Walker county is in a representative and the senator it furnishes has men thoroughly qualified to do faithful work for the state and their constituents."

The Calhoun County Courier has this: "There will be no order member of the body than the gentleman from Calhoun."

The Carrollton Times says that since going on the bench there has been but about 1 per cent of the cases tried before Judge Hays carried to the supreme court, and that court has sustained him in 99 per cent of the one.

Says The Augusta Herald: "Colonel J. W. Robertson, of Habersham, is one of the ablest men in the state of Georgia, and has hosts of friends in Augusta, who always extend to him a very cordial welcome."

The News From Muscogee. From The Columbus Enquirer-Sun. Now let us smile and never stop. And keep on sowing seed. The 'possum crop is pretty middling good.

ONE DOLLAR

Will get The Daily and Sunday Constitution during the session of the state legislature, which assemblies in Atlanta on the 28th.

The business coming before that body will involve not only matters of state, but of national interest. The

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

Thrown into doubt again by the death of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, will bring on a struggle for the succession in which every citizen will be deeply interested. The Constitution will chronicle the details of the contest so that every reader will be kept abreast with developments. Besides this, there are other questions, such as the settlement of the Registration Question, The Corvict Lease Question, The Taxation Problem, And others of like character, which come home to every citizen.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Can have The Constitution delivered to their city addresses for the same price. As these gentlemen should keep their constituents informed as to what they are doing, they could do better than to send several issues of The Constitution into every settlement.

SEND IN ONE DOLLAR

And The Constitution will go to any address prepaid.

OUR ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Washington Post: In the death of Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp, the state of Georgia loses its foremost statesman and the nation one of its most conscientious and useful legislators. He was a man of great ability, and it is a compliment to him that his name has been mentioned in this connection. He has made a good governor and he would make a good senator, and it is to be regretted that he is now confronted with a situation which would render his candidacy deplorable to the interests and the welfare of the party. He will probably be urged to make the race, but before making up his mind to do so, we are confident that he will give the matter serious consideration, and we believe he will keep fully in view his obligation and his duty to the great party which has twice honored him with the governorship."

Philadelphia Times: He was one of the ablest men in the house, alert and clear in debate and with a sweet, clean personality that endeared him to all who came in contact with him. Under conditions

